

LEXINGTON: PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, ON MAIN STREET; PRICE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

To the CITIZENS of FAYETTE.

A MEETING has been held at Bryan's station and a set of principles, and a plan for establishing them, dictated to you. Before the public mind could judge of the propriety of either, a friend of them both, conscious of their frailty, undertook an apology for them. One of your countrymen, under the signature of "A Voter," who felt the hesitation which ought to accompany all new plans, recommended to your deliberation, and suggested to you doubts; but, instead of being answered with the coolness of dispassionate reason, he has been attacked by "Another Voter," with all the virulence of heat and animosity, and has been attempted to be barred off the ground before he had assumed a position. This is a consequence which might have been foreseen, and which alone forms a sufficient objection to pre-concerted plans. The country will be rent into parties, and hostility will arise, and the seeds of perpetual enmity will be sown. And for what? To establish principles, without which you are told you will be inevitably ruined. But is the majority of the meeting at Bryan's station alone capable of piloting us through the ocean of danger—of perceiving principles which are inseparable from your happiness? Do they alone watch and the rest of the State sleep? Is not every freeman competent to judge of his own happiness, and capable of fixing upon the delegate who deserves his confidence? Does the author of the resolutions, and their apologists, wish to establish some new truth? Committees are not the organs for enlightening the public mind. Does he wish to preserve some old principle? The press is open, and the State will be his audience. Truth seeks not the prop of combination; her strength is internal. It is error alone that demands the support of intrigue and of external force.

The committee plan is an insult to your understanding. It amounts to this: The people of Fayette are ignorant of their own interest; or if they know them, like the orphan or the idiot, they want a guardian to preserve them; they are not to be trusted—the committee shall think for them. What is the consequence of this plan? The poor man will be entirely excluded from all share in the Bryan station government. He has no leisure to be travelling about to meetings and to committee elections. Engaged at home in pursuit of his daily labor, he can with difficulty yield to the superior calls of annual elections, &c. of courts. The wealthy man, who lives by the sweat of others, can alone attend them. In the habit of oppressing one race of men, when the poor are thus excluded, the transition to their oppression is short. This is not an imaginary fear. Nay, it is justified by the resolutions of the meeting. Not a sentence, not a syllable, is uttered about the qualification of an elector. Although the resolutions embrace some of the first principles of government, not one glance is made to the situation of the poor. May we not fairly conclude that the object of the majority of the meeting is to make the pollution of a freehold a necessary qualification? If not why this silent? If this should be the fact how will the case stand—suppose the county contains 2100 voters, 1500 of whom should be in favor of universal suffrage, and 600 for a freehold qualification. If these 1500 who are inactive, should be equally divided between three tickets, and the 600 should be united in favor of one, they will effectually exclude every man in the State from the right to vote, if he does not possess a freehold. But further—the meetings of the militia and religious societies have been heretofore extremely partial. Upon the most liberal calculation, not above 600 will meet to elect committee men. These 600 then, upon the statement before made, will have it in their power to carry any measure they please.

The author of the answer to the voter seems extremely fearful of decorum. He wishes to enjoy the exclusive right of influencing your understandings. He offers you the grossest insult, at the moment when he ex-

presses the greatest respect for you, affecting popular witicism, and alluding to juvenile sports, he treats you as if you were devoid of common sense, and boys in reality. Can any thing be more contemptuously absurd than the alarm which he attempts to make about property? Had he confined his efforts to the malevolence of a whisper, or the insinuation of a nod, they might have been pitied and despised. But when he abuses the press by making it the vehicle of such foul terrors and calumny, respect for this barrier of freedom, and a desire of his own reformation will force a reply. He writes to establish a belief that the friends of gradual emancipation, (for I dare him to name an individual of influence who supports an immediate one) are actuated by improper motives, and that if they succeed all property will be endangered. I judge differently with any other answer than flouting the principles of each party and appealing to the world for a decision as to the purity of motive. As to the danger of property this I again repeat is a contemptible subterfuge. Justice and policy both recommend a gradual emancipation. But say those who oppose it, admitting this to be the case, we are afraid to trust the convention; we have no security against encroachment upon other property; they will go farther, if you suffer them to emancipate your slaves gradually; they will divide all property. This argument, in plain English amounts to this: I have important business for my agent to do at Paris, but I have no assurance that he will say, when he gets there, "I here will stop," he may proceed on to Washington; I will therefore trust him to go at all. The legislature shall not possess a power of doing what justice and policy both dictate, that is gradual emancipation, lest it will do what neither justice nor policy recommends but what both of them forbid, that is pass laws for dividing property. Now my fellow citizens when an argument like this is urged to cheat policy out of their rights, you must conclude that the person who insists upon it, is either a lawyer, or that he thinks you are fools.

But to pursue the argument further. I presume it will be admitted that neither justice nor policy does recommend a division of all the property in the State, by agrarian laws. It will not be denied that the man who makes a disposition hostile to society, the murderer, ought to be lopped off. The legislature possesses a power of inflicting, by the judiciary, this punishment. Nay they possess the most unlimited power over our lives. They can condemn the man who makes use of the argument I am now expounding to death for his absurdity. But, at the framing of any constitution, did you ever hear that the convention objected to give the legislature power to punish the criminal, lest it should abuse it, and order the death of an innocent man?—Again: whatever arguments are made use of upon this subject must be intended to produce conviction upon the minds of the people, because it is the people who act, it is they who govern; no law can be passed without their consent. Now let us suppose the whole State to be met, by their convention, and to listen to the argument about the danger of property. It would assume this shape: We the people, being sovereign, are about to form ourselves into a political society, in order to secure our happiness, we may make our own laws by our delegates annually chosen; and if they don't please us, we can repeal them. There is a part of the people who are deprived of their rights, and who are degraded below brutes. The justice which is due from us and the good of the State, require that we should emancipate their posterity. But, as they have been called property, we think it unsafe to meddle with them, lest we should destroy other property, to which we owe no justice, and the good of the State requires which should be sacrificed. We will not put the posterity of the present race of negroes in possession of their rights, because if we do, we are not sure but we may afterwards proceed farther and emancipate all the hogs in the State, or divide them amongst ourselves. We

will therefore tie up our hands. We have no confidence in ourselves. This is precisely the way in which the author of the above piece would have you reason. He is afraid to trust you, if he is not where is the danger to other property, by your complying with the calls of humanity and justice? If he is not why this clamor about the danger of property; why cannot he trust you with the power of making any law upon the subject of emancipation, which you may now or hereafter think proper? To be confident he ought to require the inferior of an article in the constitution forbidding the legislature to inflict the punishment of death upon any person but the criminal, lest they should extend it to the honest man. But he is so completely absorbed by considerations of property that he is not only willing to yield up liberty, but life itself to the protection of it.

The truth is, a constitution which ought to embrace fundamental eternal principles, should be confined to the enumeration and distribution of powers. If it defends to the regulation of minutia there is no end. It will enclose the whole business of legislation. If it undertakes the patronage of one species of property, all other property will have a right to demand the same protection, and it must then engage in all the perplexity of regulating the hereditary succession, the transfer, the transmission, and all the other incidents to which property is subject, and there will be no use for ordinary legislatures.

The author above mentioned, affects to believe that the object of the friends of emancipation, is an immediate one, although they expressly declare the contrary. And he deducts this belief from their reasoning, which he says will apply as forcibly to an immediate as to gradual emancipation. The rights of men must always be the same. The same reasons urged by the present, might have been urged by the past, and may by the future generations in favor of their liberty. But, although rights are immutable, cases may be conceived in which the enjoyment of them is improper. That of the present race of negroes is one. Thirty thousand slaves, without preparation for enjoying the rights of a freeman, without property, without principle, let loose upon society would be wretched themselves, and render others miserable. But from the most of these objections will their posterity be exempt? They may receive the education of the poor orphan, which instilling principle, will qualify them for the exercise of the rights of a citizen. So that a man may advocate a gradual and oppose an immediate emancipation (as is actually the case,) upon principle.

If my fellow citizens you believe with me, that the committee measure will certainly produce some, and if it is an object to render a freehold qualification necessary, may produce great evil, you will reject the plan as a dangerous novelty, and with the boldness and independence of freemen, be undismayed by the insidious cry of alarm, and unclouded by the whine of interest.

SCÆVOLA.

FEBRUARY 14th, 1799.

THE board of commissioners for the State of Kentucky, deem it advisable, as the assessors will, in a few days, commence their duties, to publish the following extracts from the act of congress, entitled, "an act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," for the information of the citizens of the said State.

By the aforesaid act, the property is separated into three distinct classes: the first is to consist of "every dwelling-house above the value of one hundred dollars, with the out houses thereto appurtenant, and the lot on which such dwelling-houses are erected, not exceeding two acres in any case;" the second is to consist of "all lands and town lots (except lots on which dwelling-houses above the value of one hundred dollars, with their appurtenances, are erected as aforesaid) with all buildings and other im-

provements of whatever kind, except (except dwelling-houses above the value of one hundred, and the out houses appurtenant thereto,) and the third is to consist of all slaves, whether negroes, mulattoes, or mixed bloods.

All persons owning or possessing any dwelling-houses, lands or slaves, or having the care or management thereof are to deliver separate written lists, specifying in one list, the dwelling-houses; in another, the lands; and in a third, the slaves, owned, possessed, or superintended by them respectively, in each and every assessment district of the State, or of any other State, parish, or township or town, as the case may be, where the property lies; and making separate lists as aforesaid, for the property in each. And the said lists shall specify in respect to dwelling houses, their situation, their dimensions or area, their number or number of windows, the materials whereof they are built, whether wood, brick or stone, the number and descriptions and dimensions of the out houses appurtenant to them, and the names of their owners or occupants; and in respect to lands the said lists shall specify the quantity of each separate tract or lot, the number, dimensions and dimensions of all wharves and buildings thereon, except dwelling-houses above the value of one hundred dollars, and the out houses appurtenant thereto; the name of the owner or occupant and the quantity of land which such owner or occupant may claim as entitled to exemption under this act, with the circumstances, whereon the claim rests; and in respect to slaves, the said lists shall specify the number above the age of twelve and under the age of fifty years, owned and possessed by, or under the care of each person, with the name of such person.

§ 10. And be it further enacted, That if any person aforesaid, shall not be prepared to exhibit a written list, when required, and shall consent to disclose the particulars of any, and all lands dwelling houses and slaves as aforesaid, then and in such case, it shall be the duty of the assessor to make out such list, which being duly read and assented to, shall be received as the list of such person.

§ 11. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall object, or refuse to any assessor, appointed in pursuance to this act, and requiring a list, or list as aforesaid, any list or fraudulent list with intent to defraud or evade the valuation or enumeration hereby directed to be made, such person forfeiting, and being thereof convicted before any court having competent jurisdiction, shall be liable in a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court, and shall pay all costs and charges of prosecution; and the value of such list, and enumeration of such person's property, shall in all such cases be made as aforesaid, by the assessor, according to the form above described to be made out by the assessor respectively, which list the said assessor is hereby authorized and required to make, according to the best information they can obtain, and for the purpose of making which they are hereby authorized to enter into and upon all and singular the premises respectively and from the valuations and enumerations so made, there shall be no appeal.

§ 12. And be it further enacted, That in case any person shall be absent from his place of residence, at the time an assessor shall call to receive the list of such person, it shall be the duty of such assessor to leave at the house or place of residence, of such person a written note or memorandum, requiring him to present such assessor the list or lists required by this act, within ten days from the date of such note or memorandum.

§ 14. And be it further enacted, That if any person, on being required or notified as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to give such list or lists as aforesaid, within the time required by this act, it shall be the duty of the assessor for the assessment district, within which such person shall reside, or of some two or more of them, and they

H. M'ILVAIN.

Lexington, February 28.

We had no Southern mail yesterday and the papers from the railroad on Sunday, contain nothing new, being principally December papers.

The following very interesting letter we have received from Thomas T. Davis, esq. one of our representatives from this State, in Congress, which letter demands our preference to that of any other communication now in our possession, as it points out to the unfortunate persons interested, the mode which Congress have adopted to compensate them for the losses they have sustained.

Philadelphia, January 9, 1799.

Mr. J. H. Stewart,

As many commissioned officers belonging to the militia of the State of Kentucky, were killed in the service of the United States during the late war with the North Western Indians, and as Congress have made a compensation to the widows and orphans of such deceased officers, I request you and the printers in Kentucky, to give this information a place in your papers, that such persons as are entitled may be informed thereof, and make application for payment before the 14th day of March 1800 on which day the law providing for this compensation expires. To prevent any mistake in the manner of applying, and to enable those entitled, or their friends for them, to produce proper vouchers to establish the certainty of their claim, and to examine the laws on this subject, I refer them to the following statement, to wit: "On the 7th day of June, 1794, Congress passed a law making an allowance to the widows or orphans of the commissioned officers of the army of the United States, who died by reason of wounds received while in actual service, one half of the monthly pay of such officer for the term of five years. Section 2 of Congress ch. 32, p. 114, vol. 2. By another law of Congress passed the 14th day of March, 1798, the benefit of the above recited act was extended to the widows or orphans of the commissioned officers of the militia killed in the service of the United States, since the 4th day of March, 1799. The auditor who adjusts the claims under those laws will require from the persons making the application the following documents to wit: a certificate on oath that the person who applies (if it be the widow of the deceased) was married to the deceased person; and if the widow of such officer has married again, a certificate on oath stating the marriage, and the time when such marriage took place. When it happens that the widow has not married for the term of five years from the death of the deceased officer, she becomes entitled to the allowance, in the exclusion of the children; but if she marries before the end of five years from the death of the officer, she then becomes entitled to the allowance, only to the officer's second marriage; her claim then ceases, and the children under the age of 16 years become entitled, and excludes those above the age of 15 years—hence arises the necessity of a certificate of the second marriage. The allowances herein spoken of can be drawn by power of attorney, if accompanied by the vouchers before referred to.

If the children apply it must be by their guardian, who can also make a power of attorney, and must likewise produce a certificate on oath, that the persons named are the children of the deceased officer; that they are under the age of 16 years, and that the officer deceased has left no widow; or if a widow, that she is dead.

Mr. BRADFORD,

It appears that you have been called upon to declare that the notice in your paper No. 647, respecting "committee-men," was not inserted by the direction, or at the request of the meeting at Bryan's; a most unreasonable request, to endeavor to prompt you to assert that which you were ignorant of, you not having been at the meeting, of course unacquainted with the manner of their proceedings. You gave a true, and as pointed an answer in your paper No. 648, as an honest man could do, who was possessed of no more information than you

were on that subject. I hope it may suffice, that if any person hereafter making application to you for the author of said publication, that you are hereby authorized to give my true name and place of residence, provided the person making the application, will furnish you to give me his name: And be it known to the person thus informed, that I do avow that the publication alluded to originated with me, and was by me handed to the printer for publication: and I also announce, that I am an advocate for a gradual emancipation. Now, if any person chuses to make any observations upon the publication alluded to, they will be so obliging as to confine themselves to the principles, and not make use of such expressions as were made use of at Bryan's, against the party of which I profess myself to be one, to wit: "thieves, robbers, stealing leather from the rich to make shoes for the poor—and that they broke the laws of God and man—and are composed of beardless boys." I will not on this occasion attempt the aspersions of private characters, nor return an answer to such ungentlemanly language, as I think the expression were, and without the least foundation: such language will only proceed from a malicious heart.—Suffer me to subscribe myself

AN EMANCIPATOR.

THEATRICAL.

ON the Evening of the Fifth of March, will be presented to the public, at the court house in Lexington,

He would be a Soldier,

A COMEDY,

IN FIVE ACTS.

To which will be added,

All the World's a Stage,

A FARCE,

IN TWO ACTS.

The doors will be opened at five, and the curtain rise at six o'clock. Tickets to be had at the office of the Kentucky Gazette—price 75 Cents.

A considerable addition of scenery.

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

The Comedy of

The Busy Body,

With the Farce of

Love a la Mode,

will be presented by the Students at the Transylvania University.

The play to begin precisely at 6 o'clock.—Tickets to be had at Mr. Bradford's Printing Office.

February 27, 1799.

LINCOLN, to wit:
February court of Quarter Sessions, 1799.

Samuel Parks, complainant,
AGAINST

John Short, executor of Obadiah Short, deceased, and Mary Short, Hubbard Short, Rhoda Short, Bucky Short & Jacky Short, heirs of the said Obadiah Short, deceased, defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendant, John Short, not having entered his appearance according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the complainant, by his council, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next April court, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be published two months successively in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, let up on the court house door of this county some court day, and posted up on the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Stanford, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. Telle,
W. H. Green, C. L. C. C. S.

HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE,
IN MOUNT STELLING.

ON one of which lots, is a TANYARD, through which runs a constant stream of water; together with a good stock of Hides and Bark. They will be sold for good property and cash, on a considerable credit.—Said lots will be sold single or together.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

PETER TROTTERMAN.

February 13, 1799.

3d tf.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received, and now opened for sale, a large and elegant assortment of

BOOKS;

Among which are the following, Viz:

ROLLIN'S ancient history, Lowth on Isaiah, Clouds of witness, Grace abounding, Pilgrims' progress, Holy war, Dawkins's sermons, Walker's do, Night thoughts, Edwards on redemption, — on affections, Campbell on mixtures, Do do, small, Rochester's life, Life of Gardner, Fisher's catechism, Blair's lectures on preaching, — sermons, Bolton's fourfold state, Williams on the Sabbath, — on the sacrament, Doddridge's rise and progress, Watts's lyric poems, Newton on the prophecies, Howe's letters, Harvey's sermons, — letters, — meditations, Beattie's sermons, Newton's letters to his wife, Common prayer books, Milton's parable lost, and regained, Watt's grammar, Schynns, — plumes, Olney do, School tables, Tenements, Webster's and Dillworth's spelling books, American selection, Joseph Andrews, (satire), Butler's analogy, Ferguson's anatomy, peash of Cain & Abel, Dutch almanacs, Chap. books, primers, &c. Ledgers and Journals, Blank books of several kinds, Best quills and wafers, Together with a number of other useful books.

As we intend keeping a general assortment of BOOKS by us, Bookkeepers and Ladies who wish to improve their minds by reading, may expect to purchase on lower terms for cash than has ever been offered for sale in this place before.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

Three Dollars Reward.

ROSE away from Lexington on Sunday the 24th instant, three HORSES: a bay, about 15 hands high, about 8 years old, a star and fawn, blood all round, — a muddly colored white, 7 years old next spring, about 14 and a half hands high, blood before; — also a black, 3 years old last spring, about 14 and a half hands high, blaze face, is marked with the gears—neither of their brands recollected.—Any person that will deliver said horses to Wm. Shaw in Georgetown, or B. J. Bradford in Lexington, shall receive the above reward, or One Dollar for either, and all reasonable charges.

February 27, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a female mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, about eleven years old, has a star in her forehead and some saddle spots, has had the small bell; has with her a last spring's colt, which has a bold face and a white nose, and both hind feet white; both appraised to 12.

William Shaw.

Nov. 19, 1798.

FOR RENT,

THE house lately occupied by col. Blanton, in Lexington, on short street, & near the public square: it is large, elegant and convenient, fit for the reception of a genteel family, with a kitchen, back yard, and other conveniences. Also the house adjoining, lately occupied by Richard Coleman, as a public house, and is a very good stand for business; three rooms on the lower floor, and two above, kitchen, back yard, garden and stable,—possession given immediately. For terms apply to William Morton esq. in town.

WALKER BAYLOR.

January 25th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the waters of the Knob Lick fork, a bay horse, about fourteen and a half hands high, about four or five years old next spring, no brand perceivable, appears not to be halter broken, appraised to 181.

Henry Edwards.

December 10, 1798.

NOTICE,

THE resd Joseph Bledsoe has fifteen negroes to be equally disposed of among his children, among which are several very likely, and one old. I have children by a majority present, have concluded to expose said negroes to public sale, for ready cash, on the first day of March next, at the plantation of the said Bledsoe, in Garrard county.

27 February 11th 1799

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he will keep constantly on hand, excellent Linen, at his fine house, about half a mile from Lexington, at col. Patterson's quarry at 100 half penny per bushel, giving ten bushels for every hundred sold; he will have two or three hundred bushels ready by the 1st of April; he has now on hand five hundred bushels of excellent time, for which he will take 9d per bushel giving the above allowance—no time delivered without an order.

He also informs the public that he will carry on the well digging business, as usual, his prices are 2 and 6d per foot, through earth, if a cavity, or as far as a cavity extends in a rock, 9d per foot, 15d per foot for the first three feet after, and 18d per foot for as little well is continued, 2d per foot for walling, boarding, laborers, powder, mints work, &c. found by the owner of the well.

J. R. SHAW.

Patterson's quarry near Lexington, }
February 15th, 1799. up6/ }

A Valuable Mill Seat

FOR SALE,

TOGETHER with fifty acres of LAND, lying on silver creek, in Madison county. The land is situated below the junction of Tuckers fork with the main creek—six miles from the Kentucky river—half a mile above the mill lately built by G. G. Smart—there is a fine view of the good aqueduct or dam, by which the mill is increased to 16 or 18 feet—the site is valuable. The above is a valuable spot for any person or persons inclining the export business, as there is sufficient water to drive two mill of stone, during the greater part of the summer. There is likewise an excellent site for a DISTILLERY, with overland water—a house built for that purpose, thirty feet by twenty, excellent domestic building, without quarrying. For particulars, apply to

WILLIAM TODD.

Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1799. 11
N. B. He has also for sale, THREE 10/3 in Portsmouth, at the mouth of Kentucky, Nov. 1799, 2/3, and 2/1.

GEORGE NICHOLAS

PROPOSES from this time, to attend the Court of Appeals, the Federal Court and the District Courts at Falmouth, Lexington, Paris and Washington, constantly, as an ATTORNEY. He will allow, when his attendance on these courts will permit it, an occasional visit to any other court in the State, should he incline to put his business into his hands, may be assured that it shall be attended to with great attention and diligence, as he has ever given to any business committed to him by Lexington, February 13th, 1799.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from my house at Georgetown, a likely bay horse, very large, the hair upon the head piece of the bridle lies on the top of his head, ears but grown long, and stands up, a small lump on the knee of his near fore leg, and thick wind on his neck—no brand recollected, blood all round. The above reward will be given for delivering him in Georgetown, and all reasonable expenses paid by

ELIJAH CRAIG.

February 11th, 1799.

WANTED

AS an assistant in a Wholesale and Hard Ware Store, a Young Man of abilities, and good reputation—none other need apply. Enquire of the printer thereof.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, and at the office of the GUARDIAN of FREEDOM, Frankfort,

Price 1/6.

ALL the laws (of a general nature) which passed at the late session of the general assembly of this Commonwealth.

Lexington, Feb. 15.

SACRED TO THE MUSES. ON A TEAR.

OH that the chymist's magic art
Could chrysalize this sacred treasure!
Long should it glitter near my heart,
A secret source of pensive pleasure.

The little brilliant; ere it fell,
Its lustre caught from Chloë's eye;
Then, trembling, left its ceral cell:
The spring of tenderness!

Sweet drop of pure and pearly light!
In thee, the rays of virtue shine;
More calmly clear, more mildly bright,
Than any gem that glides the mine.

Benign reflecter of the soul,
Who ever flit to bring relief,
When first the feels the rude control
Of love or pity, joy or grief.

The fage's and the poet's theme,
In every clime, in every age;
Thou canst not in fancy's illucent
In reason's philoophie page.

That very law* which moulds a tear,
And bids it trickle from its source;
That law prevents the earth a sphere,
And guides the planets in their course.

* The law of gravitation.

ANECDOTE

An officer of distinction, and of tried valor,
refused to accept a challenge sent him by a
young adventurer, but returned the following
answer: "I fear not your sword, but the anger
of my God. I dare venture my life in a bad one.
I will charge up to the cannon's mouth for the
good of my country, but I want courage to
fight hell."

GEORGE YOUNG, JAMES
FLEMING, & CO.

AT their Boot and Shoe Manu-
factory, on Water Street, oppo-
posite Mr. Brent's tavern, and next
door to Mrs. Thomas's, Lexington,
take this method of informing the
public; that they carry on the above
business in an extensive manner, and
on the most moderate terms. They
have on hand a quantity of Cal Kid
and Boot legs, brought from the At-
lantic States, gentlemen and ladies
who may please to favor, them with
their custom shall be served on the
shortest notice.

February 14th, 1799.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
BEG leave to inform the public generally,
that they have commenced business in the
house lately occupied by Doctor Brown, next
door to Mr. William Webb, on Main Street,
where they are now opening and will have ready
for sale in a few days, a handsome assort-
ment of

IRON-MONCERY.
Which they will dispose of wholesale or retail,
at reduced prices, for Cash or Country Produce.
These flatter themselves that the goods, upon
examination, will be found of fine quality, and
laid in upon such terms as will merit the atten-
tion of regulars. Also, a small assortment of
PATENT MEDICINE & STATIONARY
ASHTON & OVERALL
Lexington, February 14th, 1799

FOR SALE,
Several Small Tracts of very Valuable LAND,
and of inextinguishable FUEL, (viz):

MILITARY LANDS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.
260 Acres, comprehending three tracts of
120 acres each, adjoining the Southern bound-
aries of the town of Clarksville, of the
of the eastern bank of the river Cumberland, with
a fine spring of water in each of the said tracts.
40 town lots, and out lots, being part of 56
town lots and out lots in the aforesaid addition
to the town of Clarksville.

53 separated out lots of two acres each, be-
ing part of 55 out lots, lying on the east side of
the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville,
reserved for the accommodation of the pur-
chasers of the town lots, during the term of 10
months from November last.

IN THE ILLINOIS GRANT, N. W. TERRITORY.
220 acres, being part of a 500 acre survey
No. 126, granted to John Moore, as lieutenant of
artillery in the Illinois regiment, by a deed of
the trustees of said grant.

LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE KASKASKIAS.
In the Illinois district, now county of St. Clair,
N. W. Territory, granted by court or com-
mandant for the State of Virginia, in 1783.

1440 acres, viz. 950 in 8 grants of 120 acres
— 480 in 2 grants of 240 acres joined together
on the east side of the river Kaskaskias, opposite
the village of the same name.

464 acres bounded on the front by the said riv-
er Kaskaskias.

3880 ditto, comprehending 10 grants in the
year 1784, lying together on the west side of
the river Kaskaskias, above and near the village
of the same name.

360 ditto, bounded on the north by the afore-
said 10 grants.

All these lots in the town of Kaskaskias, pleas-
antly situated near the bank of the river.
For further information apply to
P. D. ROBERT.
Who has for sale 450 lbs. of very good GUN
POWDER.

ALEXANDER PARKER,
HAS just received from Philadelphia, in ad-
dition to his former assortment,

Pepper, Cloves, pins assorted.
White lead, Knob locks assorted.
Whittings, Inch screw augers.
Alum, Knives & forked a/d.
Glass, Corn hoes assorted.
Madder, Course cotton and
Blue pills, wool cards,
Worked & linen web- Tin in boxes,
bing assorted, Chain locks,
Saddlers' racks a/d. Table butts,
Womens' stirrup irons. Sweeping & scrubbing
Men's plated do. trullies,
Plated bridle bits. Bousting cloths as-
Glovers' needles and sorted.

Which will sell on the most moderate terms
for cash. No accounts to be opened.
Lexington, Feb. 4th, 1799.

FAYETTE COUNTY,
November court of Quarter sessions, 1798.
Periodical Butler complainant.

AS A S T
James Wilkinson, John Fowler and
James Blair, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant James Wilkinson,
not having entered his appear-
ance agreeable to law, and the rules
of this court, and it appearing to the
satisfaction of this court that he is no
inhabitant of this state, on the motion
of the complainant by his counsel it
is ordered that the said defendant do
appear here on the second Monday in
March next, and answer the bill of the
complainant, that a copy of this order
be forth with published in the Kentuck-
y Gazette for two months successively,
and some Sunday immediately after
divine service, at the door of the
Presbyterian meeting house in the
town of Lexington, and another copy
to be posted at the door of the court
house of this county.

(A Copy.) Teste.
LEVI TODD, CLK. F. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER.
Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a
large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cut-
lery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of BOOKS, consisting of
Divinity, Law, History, School, Music, Copper-
plate Copies, &c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Stuffs,
Leather Shoes and Slippers—all of which will
be sold low for Cash.

* All those indebted to him by bond, note
or book account, are requested to make payment
on or before the first day of September next.
A compliance with this request will be gratefully
remembered by WILL. LEAVY.

Lexington, Aug. 13, 1799.

JAMES B. JANUARY,

HAS removed his Store to the house
adjoining the sign of the Buffalo,
kept by John M'Nair—where he has
opened a very handsome assortment of

10 GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching
Season.

He has also for sale, a quantity of
RED-CLOVER SEED,

Of this year's produce and the growth
of Kentucky—a large quantity of
SALT, IRON & CASTINGS,

Assorted.—But,
LISTEN!

Those indebted to him, must pay
off their respective balances on or be-
fore the 1st of February.

December 21, 1798.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all persons
indebted to him, either by bond, note, or
book account, to make payment on or before the
1st day of January next.—Those who fail to com-
ply with this notice, may be assured that their
accounts will be put into the hands of proper
officers for collection. JOHN M. BOGGS.

December 9th, 1798.

FOR SALE,
THREE PAIR OF
French-Bur Mill Stones.

Well cleaned Merchantable Hemp, To-
bacco or Superfine flour, will be received
in payment.

THOMAS HART.
18 January, 1799.
N. B. A quantity of HEMP is wanting, for
which, Nails, Iron or any kind of Merchandise,
will be given—or Cash, payable in six months
from the delivery.

CASH & MERCHANDIZE
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE SUBSCRIBER, FOR
TOBACCO.

All those indebted to him are requested to make
immediate payment. JAMES WIER.
December 24th, 1798.

Transylvania Library.

AT a meeting of the Library Com-
mittee, January 20th, 1799—
Resolved, That the following shares
in the Transylvania Library, be for-
feited, if the contributions due there-
on are not discharged by the first Sat-
urday in April:

No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 23, 29, 30,
35, 34, 41, 45, 47, 54, 55, 59, 57, 59,
60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75,
76, 78, 79, 82, 84, 85, 86, 89, 93, 94,
102, 103, 105, 106, 110.

Extra-B from the Minutes,
THOS. T. BARR, C. L. C.

* Such persons as owe for shares
and shall fail to make payment to T.
T. Barr, by the 1st of April next, may
expect to be sued, without discrimina-
tion.

Books will be received in payment,
for arrearages, shares or contribu-
tions; provided they are approved of
by the committee, who will meet at
the library room, on the first Friday
in every month, at 4 o'clock, in the
afternoon. In the mean time they
may be delivered to the Librarian, or
T. T. Barr.

Woodford county, December 22d 1798.

THE partnership of Crittenden and
Turpin, is this day dissolved by
mutual consent, those having any de-
mands against the same, are desired to
come forward and have them adjusted,
and those indebted to make immedi-
ate payment to John Crittenden in
whole care the books and papers will
be left during the absence of Thomas
Turpin: Those who do not pay their
respective balances before the first of
February may expect suits to be com-
menced against them.

JOHN CRITTENDEN.
THOMAS TURPIN.

FOR SALE,
ALL the lands belonging to John
Cockey Owings, in this state.—
Also his share in the Iron Works—for
terms apply to

B. VANTRADELLES, attorney
in fact for John Cockey Owings.

FOR SALE,
FORTY THOUSAND acres of land, lying
on Licking.

3,350, ditto in Jefferson county, on the wa-
ters of Bear Grass.

1,000 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county,
Foxe's run.

400 acres adjoining the pre-emption.

1,000 acres on the Ohio, Jefferson county.

2,500 on the Ohio, Macon county.

2,000 do. do.

4,000 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson county.

1,300 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson coun-
ty.

7,000 acres on Rough creek, Hardin county.

4,300 acres in Macon county, on the Ohio.

450 acres on Green-river, Lincoln county.

750 acres on Cox's creek, Nelson county.

1,000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford
county.

The greater part of the above lands I will
sell very low for the next crop of tobacco,
wheat, flour, hemp or merchandise.

SAUEL P. DUVALL.
April 18, 1798.

FOR SALE,
A QUANTITY OF CABINET WORK, con-
sisting of DESKS, TABLE, &c. all of
which I will sell low for cash. Those inclined
to purchase, may know the terms by applying
to Mr. John Cockey, or at my shop on Clark
Street, opposite Col. Thos. Hart's rail factory.

JOHN GOODWIN.
February 4th.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, liv-
ing in Woodford county, on the
waters of Clear creek, a yellow bay
filley, one year old, with a star in her
forehead, no brand, appraised to nine
pounds.

CHARLES HIGHTER.
September 12th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in
Scott county, on the waters of
Dry run, six miles from Georgetown,
a dark bay horse, five years old, past
shod before, his two hind feet white,
and his left fore foot. A ship on his
nose, about fourteen hands high ap-
praised to 14l.

JOHN HALL.
December 12th, 1798.

JUST PUBLISHED.
The Kentucky Almanac,
For the year of our Lord 1799.

BLANK DEEDS
For Sale at this Office.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,
BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACTURE.

RETURNS his thanks to his custo-
mers, for their past favors, and
hopes by his attention to business, to
merit them in future. He begs leave
to inform the public in general, that
he continues to carry on the above bu-
siness in all its branches, on Croft
Street, two doors above Short Street.
He will take three or four appren-
tices, to the above business.

NOTICE.
THOSE gentlemen who have sub-
scribed for, and all others who
may incline to purchase THE KEN-
TUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, pub-
lished by S. WILSON, may be fur-
nished at Mr. Bradford's Printing-Of-
fice in Lexington, Mr. H. Brent's store
in Paris, and by the subscriber in
Clarke county.

S. WILSON.
January 1, 1799.

Just arrived from New-Orleans,
A quantity of high proof
JAMAICA SPIRITS, 34

Also a quantity of
BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,
Which will be sold on low terms—Apply to
A. HOLMES.

Lexington, May 26, 1798.

A TAVERN.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public in general, that he
has opened TAVERN at the sign of the sheaf
of wheat, just back of the court house, he is
furnished with every necessary which may tend
to accommodate those who may call upon him.

THOMAS TILBATES.
Lexington, January 1st, 1799.

N. B. Travellers can always be furnished
with travelling bills, bacon ham, venison do
dried beef, beef, tongue, cheese, &c. &c.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.
SIXTEEN from the subscriber liv-
ing in the state of Tennessee,
Orange county, Racoon valley, on the
north fork of Bull run, the 25th of
May last, a black horse, branded thus
38, on the near shoulder—a little
white spot on the near thigh, appears
as if it was occasioned by the cork of a
horse-shoe—he is nearly sixteen hands
high—six years old next spring—with
a taw tail. Any person delivering
said horse to the subscriber, shall re-
ceive the above reward, or ten dollars
to any person who will give informa-
tion where he can be got.

JOHN SALLEY.
November 11th, 1798.

WANTED,
A quantity of good clean
ASHES, 12

Delivered at Mr. A. F. Saugrair's, Lexington,
JAMES MCGOWN.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the
public in general, that he continues to
carry on the manufacture of tobacco, in all its
various branches, equal to any in this state,
nearly opposite lawyer Hootch's, on Main
Street, where he intends to have a quantity
ready for sale, wholesale and retail. Those
gentlemen who please to favor him with their
custom may be supplied on the shortest notice.
A considerable credit will be given, when pur-
chased wholesale; by giving bond with approved
security.

JACOB LAUDEMAN.
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1798.

THOMAS REID,
COFFEE & TIN SMITH;

INFORMS his friends and the public,
that he carries on the above busi-
ness opposite Mr. Bradford's Printing-
Office, on Main Street; where he will
be happy to serve any person who will
please to favor him with their custom.

Lexington, January 7, 1799.

* An active lad, of about four-
teen years of age, and of good char-
acter, will be taken apprentice.

Ready Money 20
GIVEN FOR GOOD CLEAN
MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,
Delivered at my Mill, three miles be-
low Lexington.

THOMAS LEWIS.
September 29th, 1798.